BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE DISSENSIONS

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Rogers Bros. 1847 Knives and Forks, for this week only, per doz. . . . \$4.50 Tea Spoons, per set . . . 1.50 Table Spoons, per set . . 3.50

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED



JEWELER AND OPTICIAN OWSLEY BLOCK BUTTE, MONT.

CAMPAIGN IN THE BURG. Monday the Citizens Will Assemble and Name Their Ticket. Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Philipsburg. March 19.—Chairman Dawson of the citizens' party of the city of Philipsburg has issued a call for a caucus in the different wards to be held to-morrow (Saturday) evening, and the primaries for Monday evening. March 22, at 7:39 o'clock, and the convention at the court house at 8:30 vention at the court house at 8:30 o'clock of the same date. Political affairs have been somewhat quiet, but it is known that there has been considerable secret work going on, and all sorts of queer combinations are being formed. There are almost any number of candidates for mayor springing up within the past few days and some say that the cause for this can be found in the action of the council a few nights ago in passing an ordinance providing for the payment of the mayor the sum of \$5 each meeting. This may not be the cause for the many recent entries in the forthcoming mayoralty race, but, however that may be, the friends of a great many gentlemen are presenting the names of their favorites. The ordinance referred to also provides that the aldermen shall receive \$3 for each meet ing, limited to two meetings in each month. It is yet unknown just what sort of a fight will be put up this spring mony, and this contemplates the complete burial of all old political antago plete burial of all old political antago-nisms and which means more for the good of the town than for personal spite or political animosity. This may be done and then again the political soreheads have shown a desire to keep up the strife and by every means pos-sible to keep a political party that is to keep a political party that dead beyond resurrection and should only be referred to in terms of commis eration, and it may be impossible t only be referred to in terms of commis-eration, and it may be impossible to get together on a platform of equal rights to all. The very few blatant ones who have been abusing and villi-fying certain citizens, who have openly opposed their methods, may succeed in centinging a strife that has certainly continuing a strife that has certainly worked much injury to the city in the past; but then again they may not, and at present it looks very favorable for a good-natured family gathering next Monday and the nomination of a ticket which will merit success at the polls, and which will have little or no opposi-

APPEAL TO WOMEN. Miss Willard Would Boycott Newspaper

That Furnish All the News. Castill, N. Y., March 19 .- Miss Fran Willard is in communication the leading women engaged in philan-thropy and reform asking if there can-not be a combination of influence whereby women throughout the country will agree to give their patronage only to the newspapers that avoid furnishing extended accounts of prize ights. She also asks that a protest by the womanhood of the country ound that the arbitration presents a most incongruous spectacle

Condition of the Survivors.

New York, March 19.-The condition Estain Berri, one of the survivors of the St. Nazaire, was said to be much im-proved at the Hotel Martin to-day. He is able to be about his room and has taken some liquid nourishment. The condition of Dr. Maire and Engineer Stauts was also said to be greatly improved. Dr. Albaraz, sho was in attendance upon Juan de ada, said that his patient's hands high but recovery probable,

There's a Split in the Minority of the Ways and Means Committee.

SOME FAVOR FREE WOOL

Others Don't, and There's One of the Many Rubs That Promise to Cause Friction-The Chicago Platform in Evidence.

tariff bill. Bailey of Texas, who is at the head of the minority committee, in virtue of his position, will write the main report, but it is not improbable that some of the democratic members will decline to sign it. Bailey differs from his democratic colleagues radically on the subject of free wool, and yesterday when McMillin and Wheeler offered amendments in the committee, the former to place wool on the free list and the latter to make the maximum duty collected on wools not to ex-ceed 75 per cent. ad valorem, he voted against the McMillin amendment and declined to vote on that offered by

Bailey takes the position that the Chicago platform, by implication, opposed free raw materials, especially free wool, the great product of the West. The plank of the Chicago platform held that tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, "schedules to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or sec-

McMillin and several of the other democratic members of the ways and means committee, who are ardent sil-ver men, cling to the free wool idea. ver men, cling to the free wool idea, and claim that the Chicago platform does not run counter to their position. But some of the democratic members, like Wheeler, who favor free wool, are opposed to free coal and iron, which were classed as "raw materials" by the supporters of the original Wilson bill. In fact, General Wheeler made a speech against the features of that bill. against the features of that bill.

In addition to the dissensions over the question of free wool and "other free raw materials," there is a strong intimation that Robertson of Louisiana. one of the new democratic members of the committee, will endorse the sugar schedule. It is possible, however, that schedule. It is possible, however, that the present complication may be smoothed out in some way and that Bailey may be able to write a report in which all his democratic colleagues can join. Efforts to this end are now being made, as the democrais are anxious to go into the tariff fight with a strong and united front.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED. Now It Is Expected That Days Will Be Consumed in Debate.

Washington, March 19 .- All the premonitory symptoms that the house about to plunge into the work before it ceased when the speaker rapped the members to order to-day. The desks members to order to-day. The desks were piled high with appropriation bills which failed. Immediately after the reading of the journal. Dingley, amid some applause, reported the tariff bill. Bailey of Texas, on behalf of the minority ,secured unanimous consent to extend, until Monday, the time in which the minority report may be filed. After a good deal of sharp cross-firing between Dingley and McMillin, it was finally arranged that 5,000 extra copies of a comparative statement of the tar-

the house was to operate during the tariff debate. The house provided that general debate should begin Monday at 10 o'clock and continue to and in-clude Thursday, March 25, with night sessions, after which the bill should be open to amendment under the fiverule, (committee amendments have precedence), until 3 o'clock fednesday, March 31, when the with the pending amendments, should be reported from the committee of the considered as ordered, on the third reading and final passage of the bill. The rule also gave leave to print for

Daizell demanded the previous question, which was ordered by a strict party vote, 163 to 130, the populists vot-ing with the democrats. In deference with the democrats. In deference be request of the minority, Dalzell agreed to an extension of the debate on the special order to be 30 minutes on a side. Dalzell, in support of the rule, explained its provisions and dwelt on er plained its provisions and dwelt on the great national exigency which con-fronted congress. He read the words of McKinley's message pointing out the urgency of the situation, and congratu-lated the house on the fact that, by dint of hard labor, day and night, the republican members were now able to offer a bill for the consideration of the buse. In answer to a question of In answer to a question Smith, republican of Michigan, Dalzell declared that all the members would have an opportunity to offer amend-ments as the paragraphs were read.

McMillin pressed him on this point with the purpose of showing that if the bill was only read half through no opportunity would be allowed members to amend the bill in the remaining sec-tions. Dalzell replied by showing this was exactly what happened in the case of the Wilson bill, but he gave it as his which they really desired to test the sense of the house, every paragraph of the bill would be read and opportunity be given to amend. "The country does not want declamation," he concluded. amid republican applause, "it wants ac

McMillin, to whom Bailey yielded, followed Dalzell with a sharp criticism of the Pennsylvania's member's lact of candor. He pointed out the alleged shortcomings of the rule, showing that the ways and means committee could at any time supercede the movement of an individual.

Bland of Missouri arose for the first time this session and his democratic colleagues cheered lustily. He insisted the house might as well swallow the bill as it was presented, because in this shape it would be forced through. "In the last campaign," he said, "you contracted debts with trusts and monopolies, labor was outraged and in-timidated as it never was before in our history and you are here to-day eager Eutler of Lincol to discharge those debts. (Democratic ident of the as applause.) Do your best. We know it graw secretary.

means the worst." Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, got three minutes, which he used to ask for "six lines of new legislation" that would bring relief to the people. "Reduce the tax on whiskey to a revenue basis," shouted Wheeler with great energy. The house laughed so long and heartily that Wheeler's time expired before he could give the other five lines in his prosperity programme. Bailey closed the debate for his side. It was worthy of remark, he said at the

Balley closed the debate for his sion. It was worthy of remark, he said at the outset, that the campaign of four years ago turned entirely on the tariff, yet the president called an extra session to deal with the financial question, and that the last campaign turned on the financial question, yet congress was financial question, yet congress was called in extra session to deal with the Washington, March 13.—Dissensions have arisen among the democratic members of the ways and means committee which may result in the presentation of two minority reports on the as an it will, said he, addressing the other side, "you will not live to see the day when you can secure a patient au-dience with the people for the doctrine that you can make them prosperous by taxing them." (Loud democratic ap-

Dingley closed for the republicans. They cheered him heartily as he took the floor. He said Bailey's prophecy carried him back seven years, when, in the same prophetic tone, from the same desk, he listened to the same prophecy at the conclusion of the debate on the McKinley law. "But," he said. "the country is much wiser to-day than it was seven years ago. The country followed that prophecy. They listened to the promises and they cost the people \$50,000.000 a year."

\$50,000,000 a year."

The vote on the rule was taken by the yeas and nays and it was adopted, 179 to 134. The only member of the opposition who voted for the adoption of the rule was Howard, populist of Ala-

Henderson, republican of lowa, from Henderson, republican of lowa, from the committee on rules, then presented the other special order, for the immediate consideration of the four appropriation bills, which failed to become laws at the last session. The previous question was ordered, 107 to 85.

When the time came to recognize the minority there was a three-cornered clash on the democratic side between Helman McMills and Savers which

ciash on the democratic side between Holman, McMillin and Sayers, which afforded the republicans much amusement. The speaker put an end to the controversy by recognizing McMillin. McMillin declared that it was unfair to ask new members to rush bills through with their eyes shut which they had no voice in framing.

with their eyes shat which they had no voice in framing.

Handy, democrat of Delaware, as a new member, protested against any action which would deprive new members representing 25,000,000 constituents from a voice in the matter. The rule was adopted, 173 to 116. But two republicans, Linney and Pearson of North Carolina, voted against the rules. Carolina, voted against the rules.

Carolina, voted against the rules.

The first bill taken up under the order was the sundry civil. 29 minutes for debate being allowed on each side. Sayers, in opposing for the minority, said the bill carrying \$53,090,000 was not even considered by the last congress item by item. He criticised many items in the bill which, he said, would go out on points of order if they were read by paragraphs, and others, like the sugar bounty, and several of the river and harbor items, which, he said, would not receive the support of the and harbor items, which, he said, would not receive the support of the house if submitted in separate votes.

Mr. Cannon, in support of the bill, said that if he were supreme there were some items in the bill he would refer the contract of the said that if he were suprementations.

said that if he were supreme there were some items in the bill he would reject. One of them was the sugar bounty. The reading of the 127 pages of the bill consumed almost two hours. The bill was passed, 157 to 73.

The general deficiency bill was then taken up. Again 40 minutes were allowed for debate. Cannon said the bill carried \$8,166,714, and all the items it contained were strictly legitimate de-

tend, until Monday, the time in which the minority report may be filed. After a good deal of sharp cross-firing between Dingley and McMillin, it was finally arranged that 5,000 extra copies of a comparative statement of the tariff of congress should be printed.

Daizell, republican of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, then presented the special rules under which the house was a covered during the discussion of the time allotted for t tion. It required one hour and 10 min-utes to read the 83 pages of this bill. The bill was passed, 131 to 89. The suncivil carried \$53,147,551 and the gen-\$8,166,214. At 8:10 the house adjourned.

SENATE CALENDAR. The Case of Corbett From Oregon Re-

ferred to the Committee. Washington, March 19.-The first cop of the senate calendar was on the desks of the senators to-day. The two Pacific railroad bills, reported yesterday, were No. 1 and No. 2. These and Mr. Turple's resolution for the election of senators the people constituted the calendar, The claim of J. Edward Addicks to a seat as senator from Delaware made its reappearance by a petition from Mr. Addicks sented by Mr. Burrows, republican, of

Following this Mr. Chandler presented : memorial from Governor W. P. Lord and the secretary of the state of Oregon, de-tailing the circumstances of the recent failure of the legislature of that state to organize and elect a senator. The ment stated that, as a result of this fail-ure no session of the Oregon legislature had been held since February, 1895. The purpose of the memorial was to establish the right of the governor to appoint senator. The memorial, like Mr. Addicks petition, was referred to the committee

on privileges and elections. The early opening of the tariff work in the senate was indicated by the agreement to a resolution for the preparation of a comparative statement on revenue uestions and for an increase of the cler-al staff of the finance committee. A res olution by Gear was agreed to, calling or the attorney general for information as to the Pacific road foreclosure suits, A reso-lution by Pettigrew of South Dakota for a committee of five senators to look into th

Pacific railroad questions was referred.

At 12:65 o'clock the senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty.

At 4 o'clock the senate adjourned until

Senate Confirmations.

Washington, March 19.—The senate has confirmed the following: Charles U. Gor-don to be postmaster at Chicago, Samuel Korcheval to be marshal for the dis trict of Indiana, Albert W. Wishard to be attorney of the United States for the dis-trict of Indiana, Perry D. Heath of Indiana to be first assistant postmaster gen

San Francisco, March 19.-At yester-day's session of the United States railunanimously selected as the city in which to hold the convention one year from September next. The election of officers Butler of Lincoln Neb., being made president of the association and C. E. La-

To-Day Jackson and Walling Will

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDERERS

Governor Bradley Will Not Interfere, So the Two Must Pay the Penalty of the Most Atroclous Crime of the Age.

Newport, Ky., March 19.-All efforts having failed for interference to-morrow with the execution of Scott Jack-son and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan, there is much excitement here to-night over the coming event. Ever since the arrival of the prisoners this afternoon from the jail at Alexandria, the jail has been surrounded by large crowds. Jackson and Wailing concede that they have appealed to the court of last resort in vain; but they are as defiant and indifferent as ever. Both of the men retired after darkness and were reported to be spending the night in their usual manner. Sheriff Plummer will not announce the hour of execution, but it is thought that the men will be hung together to-morrow morning early.

Frankfort, Ky., March 19.—The following is the text of Governor Bradley's refusal to respite Jackson and Walling: "The common law concerning the crime, admitted in the confession to have been committed, is in force in this state. The confession shows that this state. The confession shows that Pearl Bryan was killed by drugs ad-ministered to produce abortion. If this true, she being quick with child, as shown by the evidence, the child was killed also. Her death was caused by drugs deliberately administered, the effects of which clearly manifest an utter disregard for human life. Either the physician who administered the drug knew, or had every reason to suppose, it would cause death, or should have known it. Under either state of the case he was guilty of murder, and Jackson and Walling were and are equally guilty under the statute of Kentucky. All this must be conceded if the confessions are true.

"The confessions however are at war

The confessions, however, are at war with every statement that each of the defendants made on the witness stand. It is urged that this should be over-It is urged that this should be over-looked, because they were then swear-ing for their lives. Conceding that their false statements were made to escape danger then pending, it may well be asked how much greater is the danger that now confronts them when they stand in the shadow of the gallows?"

After reviewing the confessions of the

After reviewing the confessions of the After reviewing the confessions of the two men, the governor continues: "Not only is the confession a contradiction of the evidence of both defendants, but a flat contradiction of the letter of Walling, sent me only a few days since and claimed to have been written by him under a sense of rapidly approaching death. If it be established that one criminal, after such conduct as this, can, by a mere pretended confession, obtain a respite, then every other is entitled to like treatment. The wounded titled to like treatment. The wounded band of Pearl Bryan solemnly points to the fact that she was not dead when beheaded. That could have been inflict ed only when during the terrible agony of her decapitation, she raised it in order to ward off the cruel knife. Dr. Wagner is in the asylum and is the man of all others, by reason of his condition, at whose door the defendants would most naturally lay this terrible

defendants might be used as witnesses to procure his conviction would result in a delay of at least a year, as experi-ence in the trial of the defendants has demonstrated. The claim that Walling was under the influences of Jackson and therefore deserves elemency can-not be considered. He shows himself the willing and ready assistant. Their confessions show that they committed an atrocious crime. Life is precious to them, but no more so than it was to Their poor mothers ar their victim. entitled to sympathy, but no more than the mother of Pearl Bryan. Twel men have passed upon the guilt of each The circuit judge and appellate judges have affirmed their action. My oath is that 'I will see that the laws are faith fully executed.' The jury fixed the pen alty; I have a plain duty to perform. It is not my province to make laws but to enforce them, neither is it my province to fix the death penalty, nor is it proper that I should intervene to prerefused. (Signed), "WILLIAM O. BRADLEY,

Cincinnati, March 19.-Both the Enquirer and the Commercial Tribune print to-day confessions by Scott Jack-ser and Alonzo M. Walling, signed respectively by their authors. The of these confessions is copyrighted.

Jackson lays the blame for the condition of Pearl Bryan on William F.

Wood, who, he says, solicited him by
letter to give her relief from the disgrace for his sake. He engaged Wallgrace for his sake. He engaged wan-ling to find some one who would per-form the delicate task. Wednesday, Jan. 29. Walling told him he had sent Miss Bryan to a dector. Thursday Walling received word to go out to Dr. Wagner's at Bellevue, Ky., near New He and Walling both went out They arranged to be the night, Jan. 31, and they

Wagner sent Jackson to a Fort Mey-ers drug store for ergot and he obtained it When he returned all were excited, the girl unconscious, and it was determined to take her away. Wagner ob tained a wagon, the body was put into it and all three got in the wagon, Wag-ner driving. On Alexandria pike they stopped, and carried the body where it was afterwards found. Wagner thought afterwards found. Wagner thought the girl dead and told Jackson to hold her head, then Wagner severed the head from the body and wrapped it up in the girl's cloak. Walling carried the cloak to the wagon. Jackson says when he let go of the body the head was at the top of the bank, but fell forward Wagner let them out at Newpordge and he and Walling went Cincinnati and parted, Walling going to Cincinnati and parted, Walling going to Hender's hotel and Jackson to his room with the girl's satchel which contained the clothing which he threw into the river. The blood inside the valise came from a sack worn by the girl which was put in it. Wagner took the head with him.

Alonzo Walling's statement is that Jackson solicited him to help the girl only of picture out of a trouble into which she had other act probeen brought by Will Woods. He of this state.

form the abortion. Jan. 27 he wrote to one of his friends, May Smith, asking her for such information. Jan. 28 he re-ceived a letter from her advising him to see Dr. Wagner of Bellevue, saying

she had written Wagner to call at the college. The same day Wagner called, inquired for Walling, agreed to perform the operation and gave his address.

That afternoon Walling met Pearl Bryan at the corner of Fourth and Race streets and directed her how to to be Wagner. The next day Inc. Race streets and directed her how to go to Dr. Wagner. The next day, Jan. 20, Wagner asked him by mail to bring Pearl's clothes out to him, saying she was under his care. He and Jackson took the clothes, but did not go inside. The next evening, Friday, Jan. 21, he and Jackson went out to Wagner's. Walling tells the same story as Jackson about Jackson's visit to the drug store, Pearl Bryan's unconsciousness and the trip to the country, ending with the decapitation.

the decapitation. Dr. Wagner, who is implicated by the Jackson and Walling confessions, for-merly lived at Nicholasville, Ky., and is a sen-in-law of William Hendren, a wealthy farmer. Wagner formerly was a minister of the Reformed church at Sulphurville. About the middle of January, 1896, Mrs. Wagner wrote her brother. Walter, that her husband was losing his mind and asked him to come to Bellevie. Hendron went and says brother. Watter, that her husband was losing his mind and asked him to come to Bellevue. Hendren went and says that on the 23d of January he took Wagner with him to the house of William Hendren near Nicholasville, where he remained until Feb. 2. This corresponds with the statement of the family was first. ily when the Bellevue clew was first sprung near the time of trial and which caused its collapse at that time.

They Hear Their Fate.

Cincinnati, March 19.—Sheriff Plummer, with one deputy and four guards of Jack-son and Walling, left Alexandria to-day to make the journey to the jail. When the party reached Newport a crowd estimated at several thousand had gathered near the jail to get a sight of the prisoners. Jackson and Walling were frightened, but there were no heetile demonstrations on the part of spectators. Inside the cell Walling was told that the lest hope was gone. He made no comment on the news, but asked a reporter to come and see him soon. Jackson also heard the fate of the news in silence.

An Alibi for Dr. Wagner.

Cincinnati. March 12.—The following telegram from Mr. Hendren has been re-ceived: "Nicolasville, Ky., March 19.— While it is rather a difficult matter for any one to go back a year and establish the exact dates of a visitor's journey. I think we will have no trouble in establish-ing that Dr. George Wagner, my brotherin-law, was at the home of my father

JAPANESE SCHEME

THE NATION OF LITTLE MEN HAS AN EYE ON HAWAII.

Thousands of Its Natives Are Pouring Into Honolulu in Direct Violation of the Immigration Laws.

Washington, March 19.-L. A. Thursex-minister of Hawaii to this country, now president of the Annexation club of Honolulu and who is here in the interests of that organization. gave out in an interview to-day regarding the news from San Francisco, that the Hawaiian government, in refusing to allow 700 Japanese laborers to land in Honolulu, believed it had unearthed an attempt to import Japanese into Hawaii in violation of the immigration laws. He characterized the subject as one of the gravest now confronting the Hawaiian government. He said: "Four or five immigration companies have been formed in Japan. headed by leading officials, including will back me up, but the decision the present Japanese minister at Washington, and they have, the past year, been bringing in large numbers of free Japanese immigrants to Hawaii. There are five lines of steamers between Honolulu and Japan, making monthly trips, and every steamer brings from 250 to 750 Japanese, thus turned loose on the community without any knowledge or governmental check. It is a juestion whether this inpouring of men almost unacompanied by women, not soon create a large class of men unemployed and without means. The proceedings were instituted when a of men were refused landing recently, but in the absence of proof of charges that money borne by the men did not actually belong to them, the landing was allowed. The money produced by the immigrants is provided by some third party, which the immigration companies charge against competitors.

but deny as to their own concern.
"I do not know that the Japanes government does meditate any hostile or forcible action against Hawaii, but unles something is done to stop this influx of Japanese they will, by peace-ful invasion, accomplish far more than they could hope to do by force. The Japanese in Hawali number 24,000, against 53,000 native Hawalians, and at the present rate will, in five years, form a majority of the inhabitants of the country. Thus the Japanese would ac-complish the same moral right that the Uitlanders are claiming in South Africa. It is the belief in Hawaii that the present extraordinary movement from Japan to Hawaii is part of a sys-tematic plan, with the full approval of the Japanese government, to get in control of the islands. Undoubtedly the control of the islands. Characteristic to Hawaiian government is waiting to what action the United States will t on the annexation question. If that question is not acted on soon, a grave issue will soon arise between Hawaii and Japan, the outcome of vone can undertake to foretell."

NOT EVEN PICTURES. An Illinois Legislator Doesn't Want the

Kinetoscope to Live. Springfield, 18t., March 19.—Representa-tive W. O. Lamonte of Chicago to-day in-troduced a bill in the legislature with an emergency clause attached, which will prohibit, if it becomes a law, the produc-tion of prizeflight pictures and fixes a se-vere penalty for violating it. Lamonte has had in mind such a measure ever since it was announced by the press that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight would be re-produced in this manner. During the last three or four days he has received a large ember of letters from business m only of pictures of prizefichts, but may niher act prohibited in the criminal code

FITZ'S LAST BATTLE

He Declares That He Is the "Retired Champion of the World."

IT'S THE WISH OF HIS WIFE

To-Night He'll Spar in San Francisco, and Hereafter He Will Not Even Pose as a Scrapper -Other Pugs Notified.

Carson, March 19.-Robert Fitzsimmons, champion of the world, left this evening from the scene of the battleground on which he received his laurels of superiority. He walked down the street under thick flakes of snow and was greeted from every quarter, acknowledging all tributes with a bow. His gait was spry and agile and his countenance was free from marks from the battle, with the exception of his lower lip, and that is healing rapidly. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was driven to the depot later. Husband and wife sat in a corner of the waiting room alone, awaiting the arrival of the train. To-day Fitzsimmons reiterated his inten-

day Fitzsimmons reiterated his intention of leaving the ring.

"I do this in compliance with a request made by my wife before I met
Corbett on Wednesday last, and she
exacted the promise that, win or looe,
my last battle would be fought, and
that promise I intend to keep. I am
confident of my ability to outclass any
man in the world, and would appear
again in the ring to-morrow were it
not for that reason. When, after to-day,
I have occasion to sign my name to any I have occasion to sign my name to any statement or paper, it shall be Robert Fitzsimmens, retired champion of the

world."

Fitzsimmons' destination is San Francisco, where he will appear in the Mechanics' pavilion to-morrow night, and that will be his last appearance in public. He has notified Corbett, Goddard, Choynski, Sullivan, Sharkey and Maher of his retirement and will not appear to be supported by the contraction of the section of the support of the supp ven give posing or sparring exhibitions

CORBETT CLAIMS VICTORY. He Says That Fitz Was Down for More

Than 10 Seconds.

Son Francisco, March 19.—In fashionable attire, with no external marks of puglistic defeat, but debonair and smiling as if he had just won a great victory, James J. Corbett, ex-champion, paraded the streets to-day and made his appear-ance in some of the more noted cafes and saloons with a coterie of admiring friends.

"I came out without a scratch," said Jim. "There are no cuts or gashes. A few of my joints are twisted, but that does not amount to anything. My people take it harder than I do. I wish I had weighed them all before the fight. I'll bet Harry, Joe and all of them lost more than I did. It did not hurt father as much as it did

the boys."

Jimmy Wakeley of New York inquired what Jim's plans were for the immediate

"I won't make any move till Brady arrives," said he. "I see he is trying to get another match with Julian, but I hardly think they will give me another chance. I don't care a snap about the champion-ship. What I am after is another battle."
Other friends came in and extended their sympathy. He showed them his disabled hands, which were swollen twice their normal size. "That was all done in the sixth round," said he, "if they had not gene back on me I would have finished him in the seventh. That is why I had no steam." think they will give me another chance

steam."
In the presence of a number of friends Jim expressed the opinion Fitzsimmons was down 12 seconds when he fell in the sixth round. "You can bet all you have got." said he, "that he was out more than 10 seconds. Scores of men will back me up, but the decision to be

IN JAIL IN CARSON. Mysterious Billy Smith Runs Up Against

serious Trouble. Carson, March 19.—Mysterious Billy Smith, who threw up the sponge with George Green on Wednesday, is now reposing in the county jall in Carson. He got on the train this evening to go to San Francisco, and walking up behind a detective that he had trouble with commenced to strike him in the neck. Pis-Billy in tow and were leading him down to the cooler. He was arrested last even

Dan Stuart's Big Amphitheater Is Covered With Attachments.

probably spend a short time in the pen.

Carson, March 19.-P. J. Donahue, the San Francisco architect who constructed San Francisco arenteet who constructed the big arena for Dan Stuart, to-day plastered an attachment on the building to recover money which he claims is due according to the contract made by Stuart. The first attachment is for \$29 and the second for \$5. The case will be brought up in the district court to-morrow. up in the district court to-morrow.

Pittsburg March 19.—In reply to the an-nouncement from San Francisco pub-lished to-day that Tom Sharkey had deposited \$2500 for a fight with Peter Ma her, the latter's manager, John J. Quinn, rays: "If Sharkey will deposit his mency it will be covered within 24 hours for the

Green and Ryan at Syracuse April 27. San Francisco, March 18.—George Green and his trainer, Bob McArthur, returned night. Articles have been signed by Green and Tommy Ryan to fight for the welter-weight championship and a good purse at Syracuse April 27.

The Situation Is Bad.

Constantinople, March 19.—The Servian minister here has called the serious at-tention of the Turkish government to the Christians are panic-stricken in conse-quence of the mobilizing of the Turkis reserves and Bashi-Bazouks. The minister also drew the porte's attention to the recent attack upon Servian and Austrian to the existing situation a continuation of which, it is added, may have serious consequences. Turkish officials in Epirtus are forcibly preventing the Greek rahtays (persons not Mohammedans, who pay the tax), who are Ottoman subjects, from leaving Epirius to join the Greek forces.